The Never-Ending Landforms of Pennsylvania Project

PaMAGIC Water Data Workshop

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In the mid 1990s DCNR's Bureau of Forestry was working with the USEPA on a project to define the eco-regions of the United States

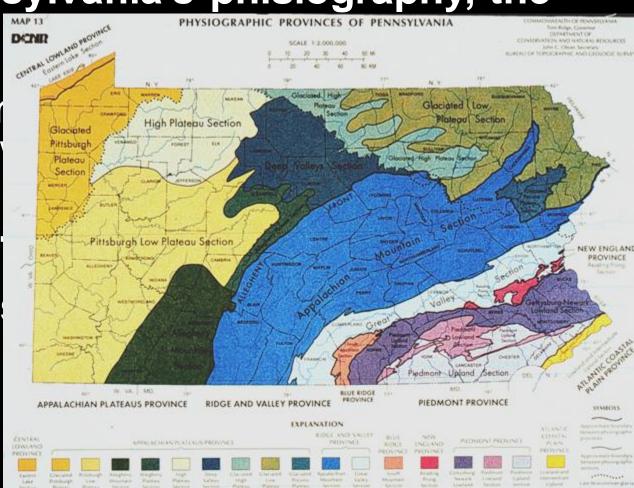
Familiar with our map of Pennsylvania's phisiography, the

BOF asked for help

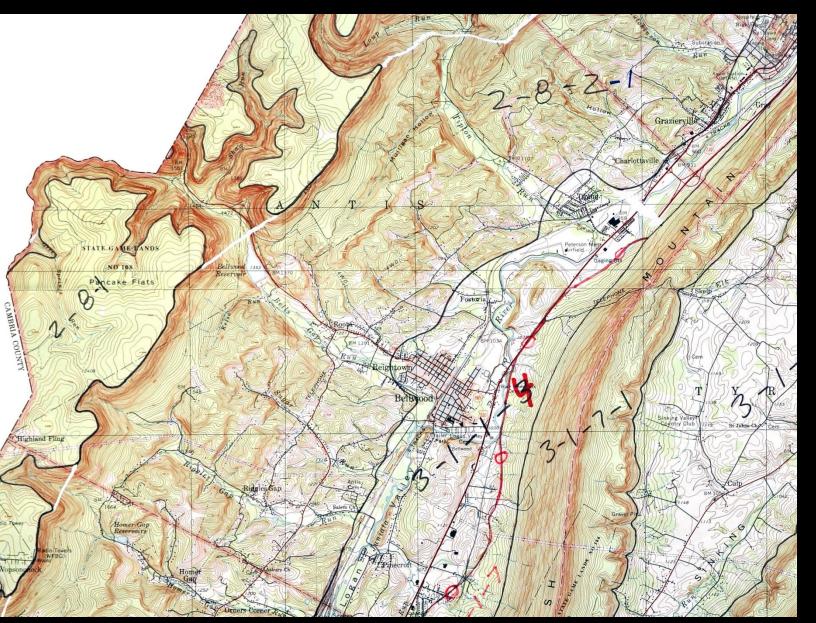
Happy to oblige, Bill Sevon, or Bureau's Physiographic Map,

but

Bill was an old school geologic paper effort



Subdivisions would be defined by identifying "regional" breaks in topography



The 1:50,000 county topographic map series proved ideal for the task

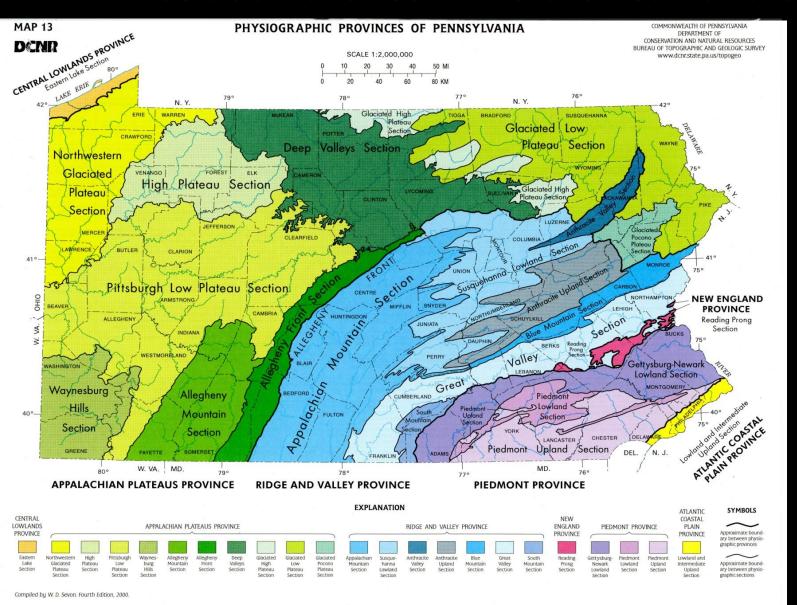
With a few exceptions, the maps used a 20 foot contour interval - essentially duplicating the topography on the 1:24,000 quadrangles

County maps were manageable in size yet large enough to provide a regional view of the landscape

Here is an image of the compilation on the northern portion of the Blair County map

Starting with the Physiographic Provinces and Physiographic Sections

Three additional semi-hierarchical landform levels were defined

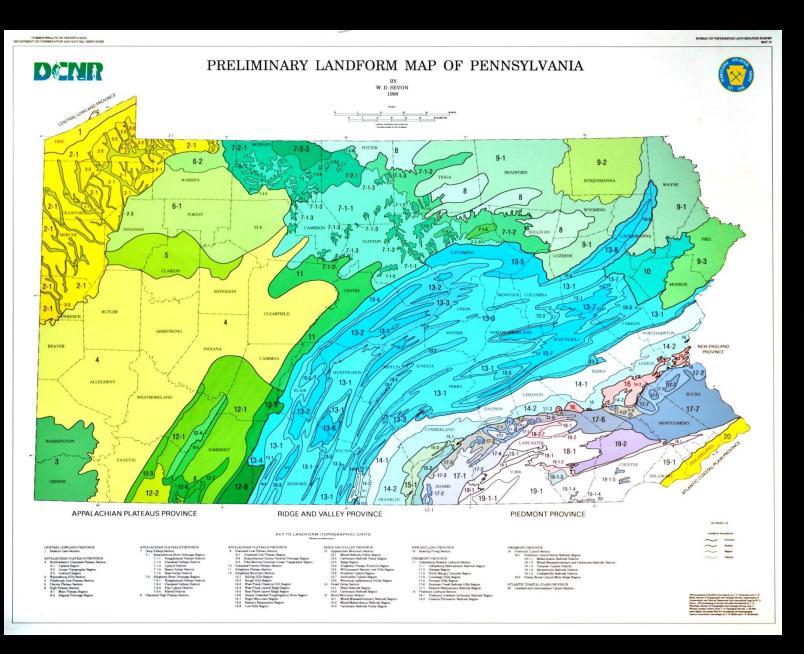


Regions

Districts

Areas

Eventually, new, more detailed physiographic boundaries were reflected in our published map

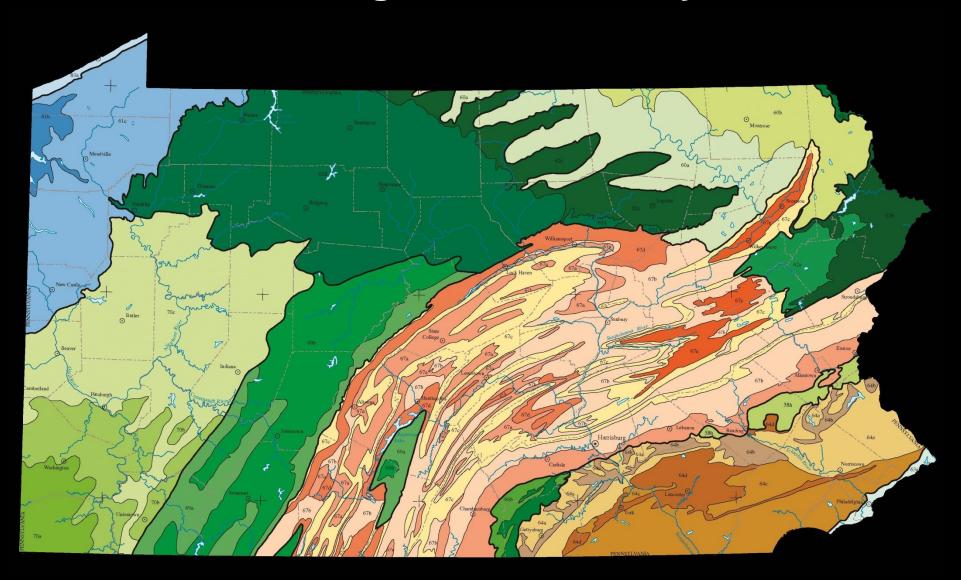


In 1998 a preliminary map was prepared defining 477 landform units

(eventually nearly 600 units would be defined)

A digital dataset was posted on PASDA in 2000

The landform units became the building blocks of the EPA Eco-Regions for Pennsylvania



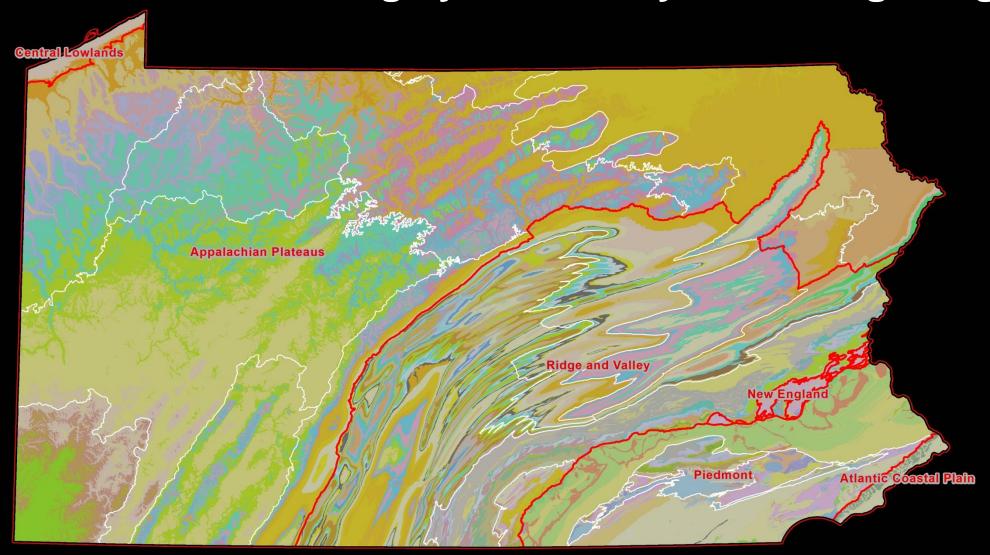
```
Map Number
Province
Section
Region
District
Area
           (County or counties where map unit occurs)
County
Quadrangle
           (Representative quadrangle containing map unit, 1:50,000 scale)
Si<sup>7</sup>
   Today, technology makes it easier
  to graphically characterize each
   unit which in turn helps users
  visualize differences more easily
  than could be done with the
   numbers and text of these original
R attributes.
Slope: Minimum
                 (Percent)
Slope: Mean
                 (Percent)
Ridge Crest Spacing (Feet)
Valley Bottom Width (Feet)
Drainage Pattern
                 (Dendritic, Trellis, etc.)
Drainage Channel Spacing
Landform Description
                      (Short verbal description of the landform)
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Early on it was recognized that the real utility would come from a long list of attributes that would eventually characterize each unit

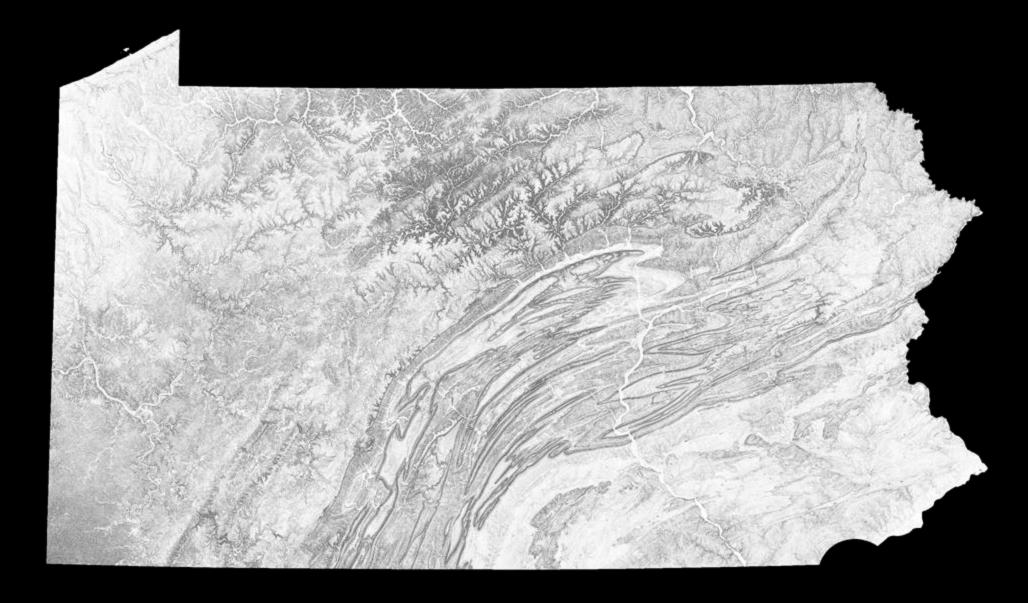
Unfortunately Bill retired before attributing could be completed

Since then, early in their tenures, four GIS staffers have dedicated significant time to the project

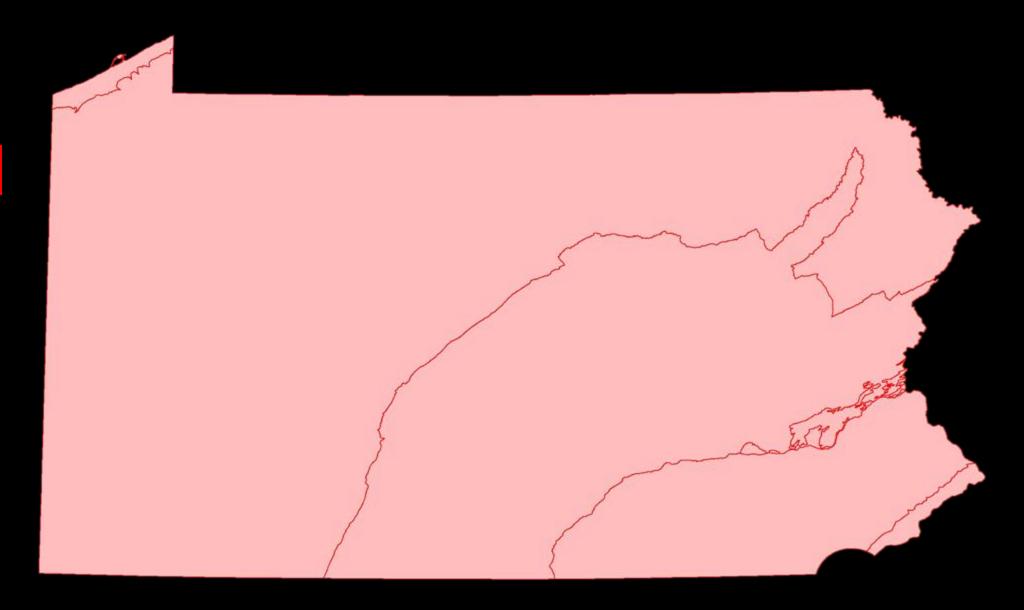
Primary Takeaway... Landform units are largely defined by bedrock geology



Bedrock Geology of Pennsylvania

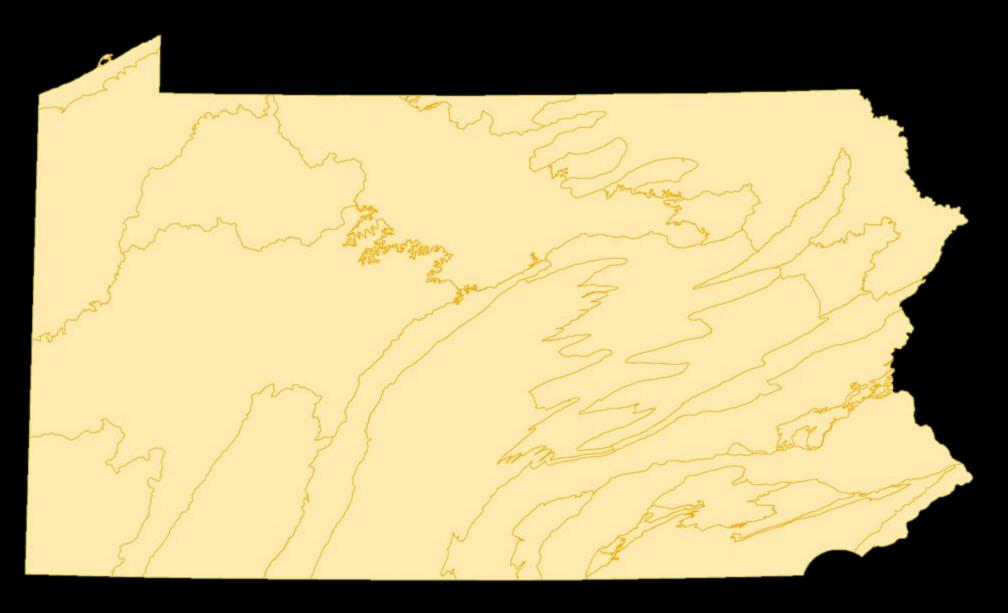


Province



Province

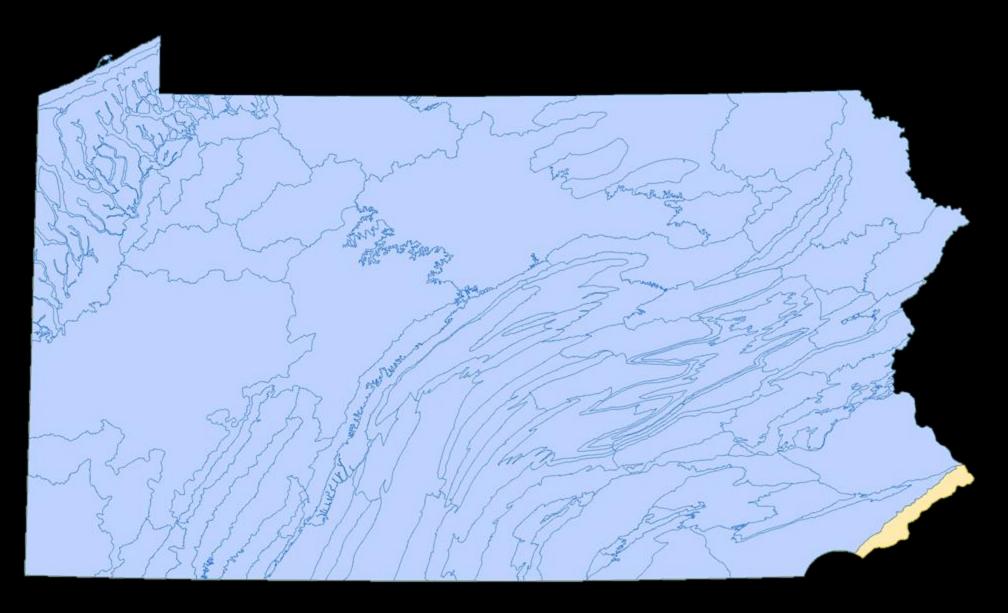
Section



Province

Section

Region



Province

Section

Region

District



Province

Section

Region

District

Area

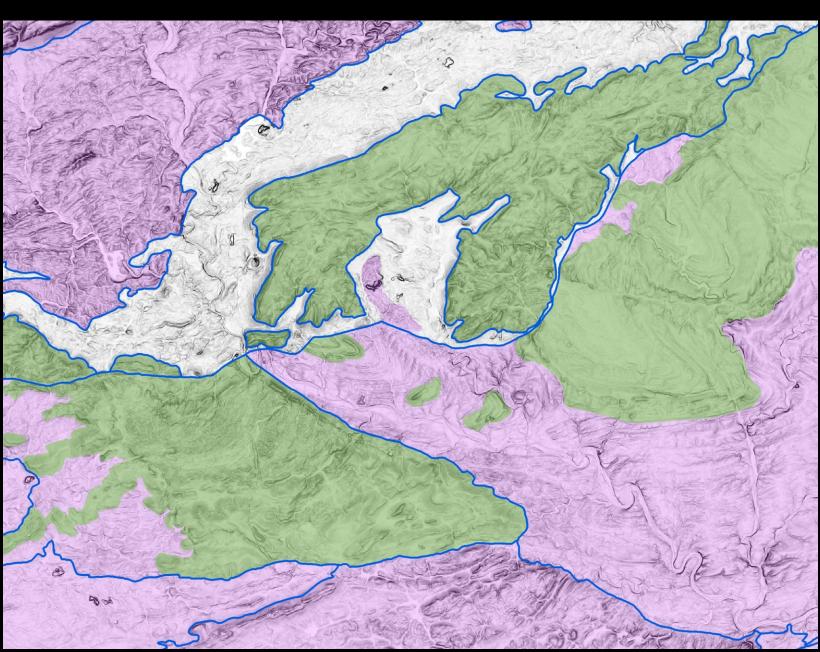


Region

District

Area





- Unique ID
 - Ex: Abington Hills
- Physiographic Number
 - Ex: 02-05-03-02-00
- Boundaries
 - Ex: Arbitrary at base of change in slope.
- Dominant Topographic Form
 - Ex: Low knobby hills, shallow valleys
- Drainage Pattern
 - Ex: Angulate
- Local Relief
 - Ex: Low to moderate

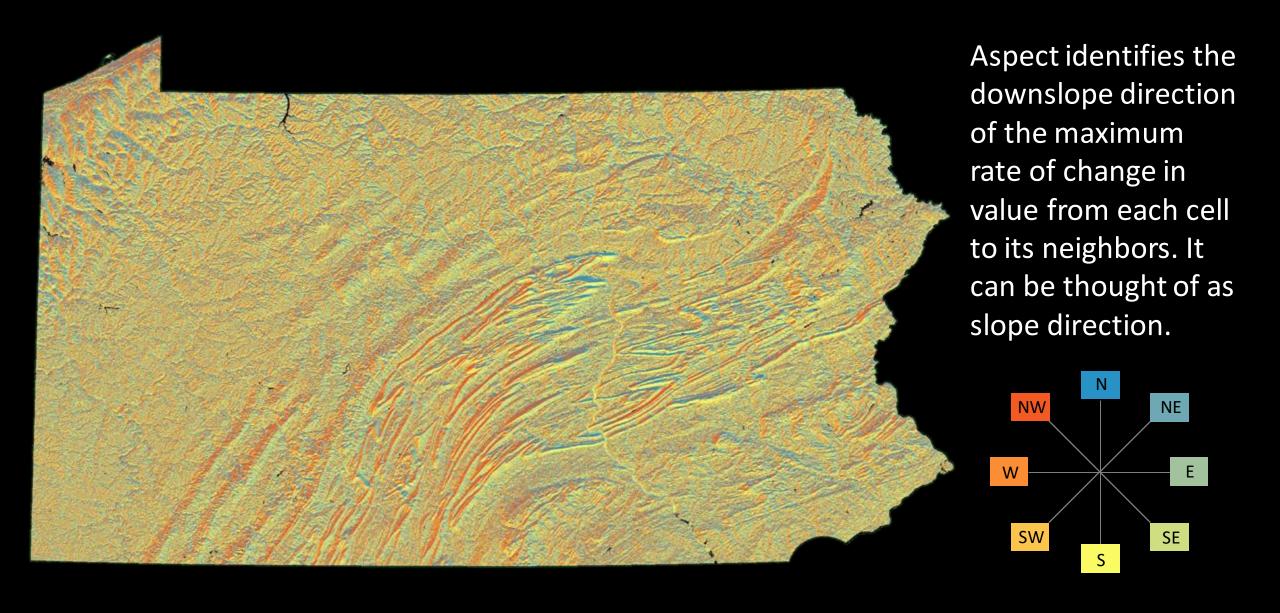
- Geologic Structure
 - Ex: Anticline, rocks with low to moderate dips.
- Geologic Formation
 - Ex: Catskill Fm
- Rock Type
 - Ex: Sandstone, siltstone, shale, red and gray rocks
- Surficial Material
 - Ex: Glacial till
- Land Cover
 - From National Land Cover Dataset.

Along came PAMAP...

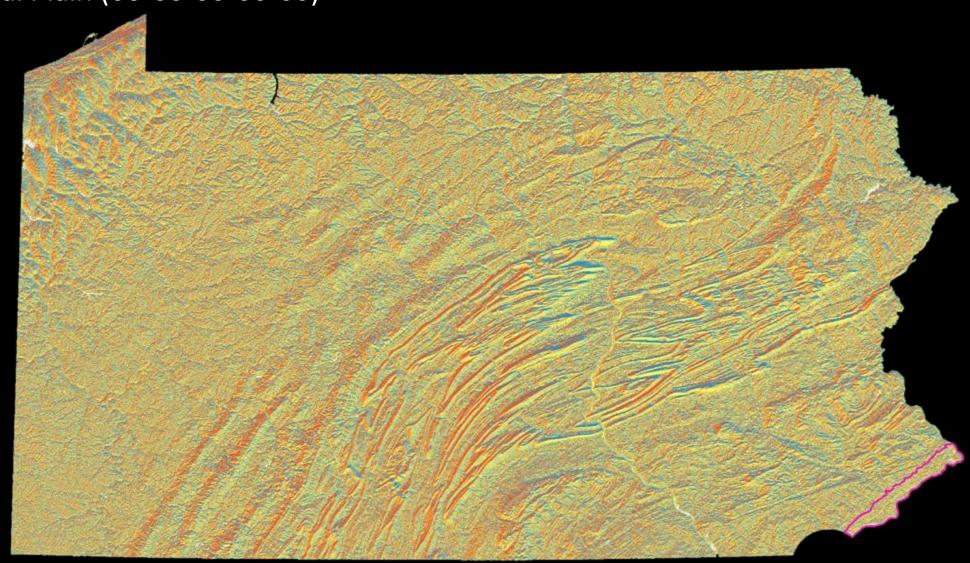
...making possible additional spatial analyses:



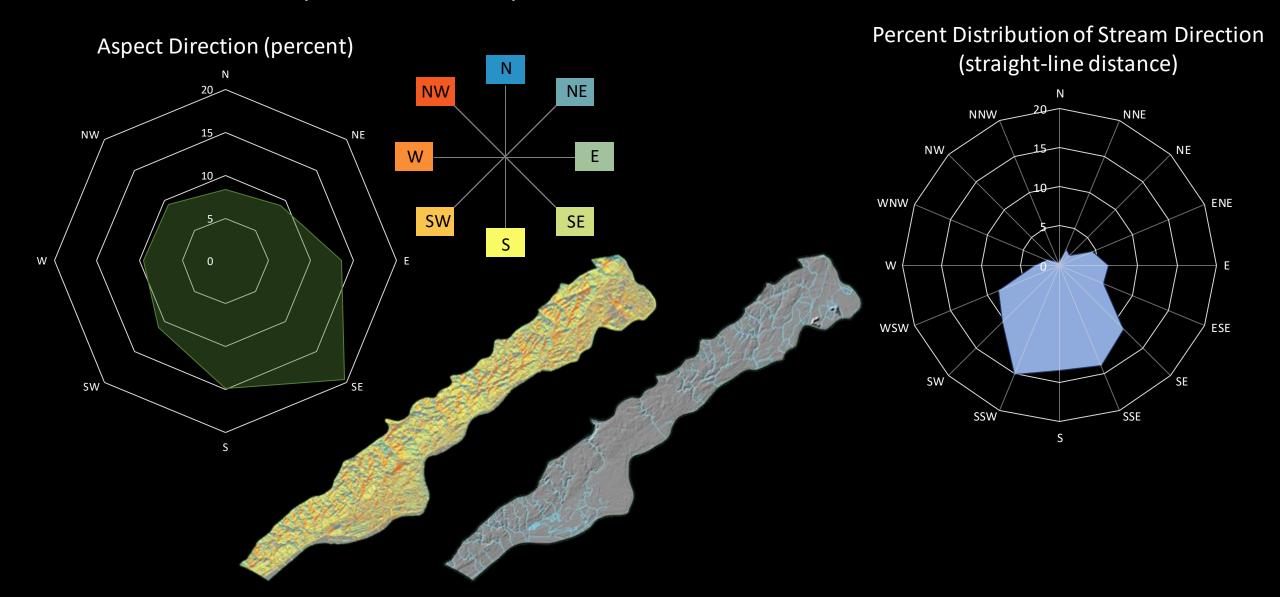
- Elevation
- Slope
- Aspect



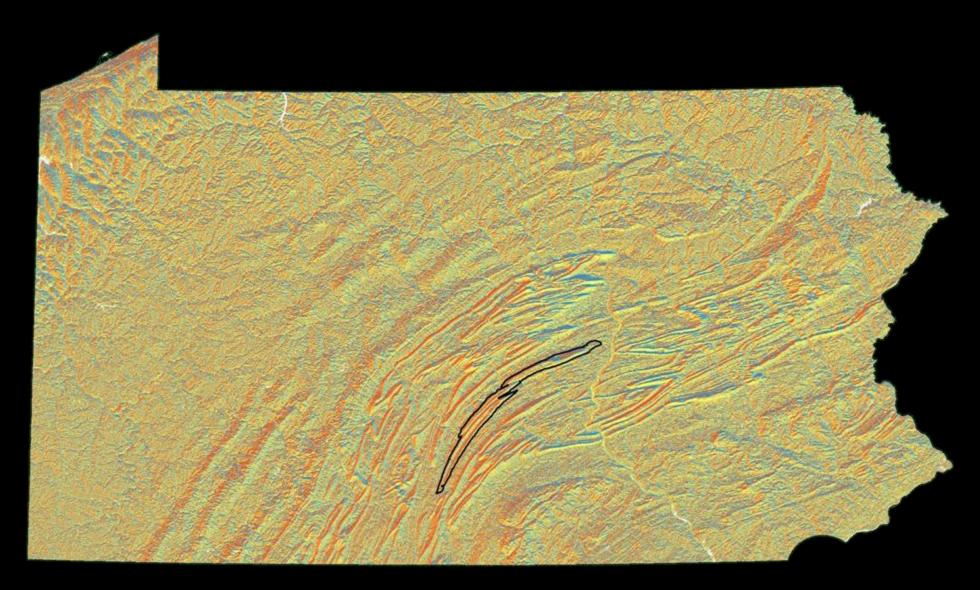
Atlantic Coastal Plain (06-00-00-00)

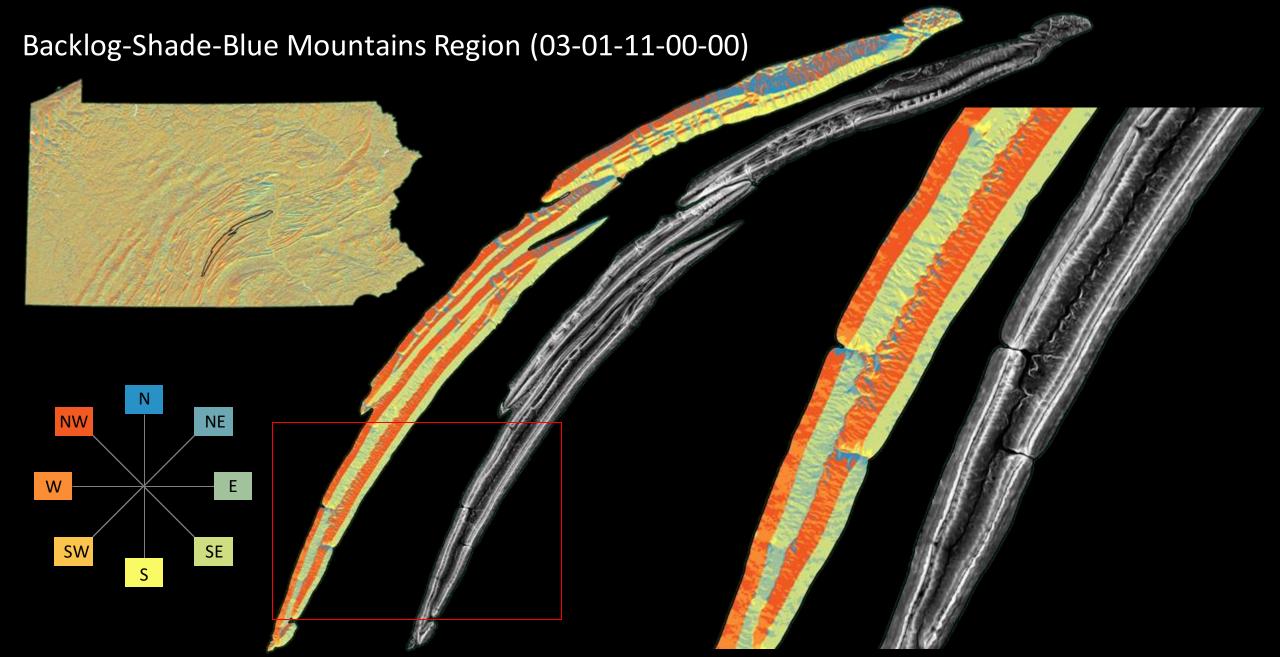


Atlantic Coastal Plain (06-00-00-00)



Backlog-Shade-Blue Mountains Region (03-01-11-00-00)

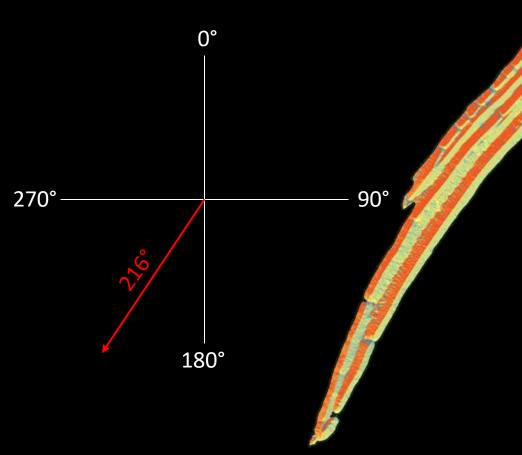




Backlog-Shade-Blue Mountains Region (03-01-11-00-00)

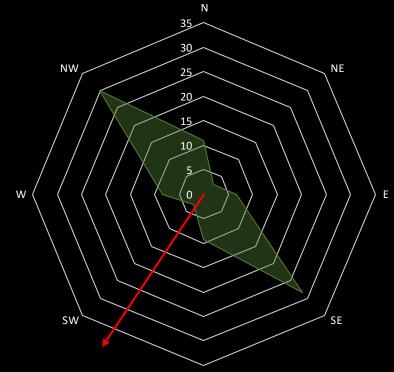
New tech, new challenges...

Average Aspect: 216°



Aspect Bins (percent):

N	NE	E	SE	S	SW	W	NW
11	3	7	28	9	3	8	30



Backlog-Shade-Blue Mountains Region (03-01-11-00-00)

